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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/719,318	11/21/2003	Patrick Vanderwilt	199-0082US-C	3084

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EXAMINER

ENG, GEORGE

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2643

DATE MAILED: 07/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/719,318

Applicant(s)

VANDERWILT ET AL.

Examiner

George Eng

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 May 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/10/2005 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. This Office action is in response to the amendment filed 5/10/2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

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invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 2-4, 7-13, 16-19 and 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig et al. (US PAT. 5,617,539 hereinafter Ludwig) in view of Venkatraman et al. (US PAT. 5,956,487 hereinafter Venkatraman).

Regarding claim 2, Ludwig discloses a video conferencing system as shown in figure 1 comprising a personal computer (12), i.e., a videoconferencing unit, for processing and transmitting audio and video data to a plurality of users of the system through a network interface (110, figures 18A-18B and col. 15 lines 56-63). Ludwig differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching a web server embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting a web page in response to a requests from a user, wherein the web page allows the user to select a file for broadcast to the videoconferencing unit or allows the user to view a file being transmitted by the video conferencing unit. However, Venkatraman teaches a device (10, figure 1) having an embedded web access functionality including web server (14, figure 1) embedded within the device and coupled to a network interface (12, figure 1) for transmitting a web page in response to HTTP commands from a web client, i.e., a user, wherein the web page allows the user to select a file for broadcasting to the device or allow the user to view the file being transmitted by the device in order to provide widely accessible and enhanced user interface functions for the device (col. 3 line 5 through col. 4 line 16 and col. 4 lines 29-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ludwig in having the web server

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embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting the web page in response to the requests from the user, wherein the web page allows the user to select the file for broadcast to the videoconferencing unit or allows the user to view the file being transmitted by the video conferencing unit, as per teaching of Venkatraman, because it provide widely accessible and enhanced user interface functions for the device.

Regarding claim 3, Venkatraman teaches the web page allows the network manager to select a file for broadcast to the managed workstation and to view a file being transmitted by the managed workstation (col. 3 lines 17-26).

Regarding claim 4, Venkatraman teaches the web page may contain text, images, multimedia files, forms, tables or any object type (col. 3 lines 40-42) so that one skill in the art would recognize the file comprising a presentation.

Regarding claim 7, Venkatraman teaches the web pages further allowing the web client to perform diagnostic testing on the managed workstation (col. 3 lines 17-26 and lines 34-36).

Regarding claim 8, Venkatraman teaches the web page further allowing the web client to upgrade, i.e., to modify configuration parameters, of the device (col. 10 lines 47-60).

Regarding claim 9, Ludwig discloses a video conferencing system as shown in figure 1 comprising a personal computer (12), i.e., a videoconferencing unit, for processing and transmitting audio and video data to a plurality of users of the system through a network interface (110, figures 18A-18B and col. 15 lines 56-63). Ludwig differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching a web server embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting a web page in response to a requests from a user, wherein the web page allows the user to perform diagnostic testing on the

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videoconferencing unit. However, Venkatraman teaches a device (10, figure 1) having an embedded server (14, figure 1) being programmed to function web access functionality for transmitting a web page in response to a request from a web client, i.e., a user, wherein the web page allows the web client to perform diagnostic testing on the device in order to provide widely accessible and enhanced user interface functions for the device (col. 3 line 5 through col. 4 line 16 and col. 4 lines 29-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ludwig in having the web server embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting a web page in response to a requests from a user, wherein the web page allows the user to perform diagnostic testing on the videoconferencing unit, as per teaching of Venkatraman, because it provide widely accessible and enhanced user interface functions for the device.

Regarding claim 10, Ludwig discloses a video conferencing system as shown in figure 1 comprising a personal computer (12), i.e., a videoconferencing unit, for processing and transmitting audio and video data to a plurality of users of the system through a network interface (110, figures 18A-18B and col. 15 lines 56-63). Ludwig differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching a web server embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting a web page in response to a requests from a user, wherein the web page allows the user to modify configuration parameters of the videoconferencing unit. However, Venkatraman teaches a device (10, figure 1) having an embedded web access functionality including web server (14, figure 1) embedded within the device and coupled to a network interface (12, figure 1) for transmitting a web page in response to HTTP commands from a web client, i.e., a user, wherein the web page allows the user to

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select a file for broadcasting to the device or allow the user to view the file being transmitted by the device in order to provide widely accessible and enhanced user interface functions for the device (col. 3 line 5 through col. 4 line 16 and col. 4 lines 29-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ludwig in having the web server embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting a web page in response to a requests from a user, wherein the web page allows the user to modify configuration parameters of the videoconferencing unit, as per teaching of Venkatraman, because it provide widely accessible and enhanced user interface functions for the device.

Regarding claim 11, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 2.

Regarding claim 12, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 3.

Regarding claim 13, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 4.

Regarding claim 16, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 17, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 8.

Regarding claim 18, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 2.

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Regarding claim 19, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 4.

Regarding claim 22, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 23, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 8.

Regarding claim 24, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 9.

Regarding claim 25, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 10.

5. Claims 5-6, 14-15 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig et al. (US PAT. 5,617,539 hereinafter Ludwig) in view of Venkatraman et al. (US PAT. 5,956,487 hereinafter Venkatraman) as applied in claims above, and further in view of Craig (US PAT. 6,108,687).

Regarding claims 5-6, the combination of Ludwig and Venkatraman differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching the presentation comprising a plurality of slides, wherein the videoconferencing unit further comprises presentation engine for converting the slides into a corresponding set of thumbnail images. However, Craig teaches a system for providing a presentation of slides to a plurality of computers over a computer network, wherein each of the plurality of computers comprises graphical user interface for generating the slides into a corresponding set of thumbnail images (figure 2) in order to offer improved control and

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flexibility in the presentation of computer-based instructional sessions among widely distributed audiences. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ludwig and Venkatraman in having the presentation comprising a plurality of slides, wherein the videoconferencing unit further comprises presentation engine for converting the slides into a corresponding set of thumbnail images, as per teaching of Craig, in order to offer improved control and flexibility in the presentation of computer-based instructional sessions among widely distributed audiences.

Regarding claims 14-15 and 20-21, the limitations of the claims are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claims 5-6.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 5/10/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Conclusion

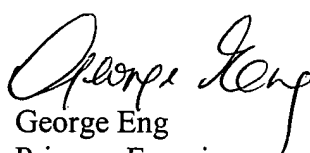
7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Gerszberg et al. (US PAT. 6,020,916) discloses a video communication unit (130, figure 3B) for processing and transmitting audio and video data to one or more parties through a network interface (172, figure 3B), and a user interface (423, figure 7) for accessing web page (abstract). Choung et al. (US PAT. 6,487,195) discloses a web site server providing collaborative web page navigation feature for a group of user terminals, wherein each terminal is operable for processing and transmitting audio and video data (abstract and col. 5 lines 20-67).

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George Eng whose telephone number is (571) 272-7495. The examiner can normally be reached on Tue-Fri 7:30 AM-6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis A. Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



George Eng
Primary Examiner
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